HAIL THE HISTORIC SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ON FRIDAY, JUNE 20TH

On to the Metal Workers' Industrial League National Conference, June 14, at Youngstown, Ohio. Meet the Wage-Cuts, Speed-Up, and Long Hours of Work of the Metal Bosses by Organization of Steel and Iron Workers, Radio Workers, and Others For Revolutionary Trade Union Struggle Against These Conditions!

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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NEEDLE CONVENTION STRESSES GROWTH AND STRUGGLES

They Are Our Loyal Allies!

ONLY a few days ago, the fascist government of Cuba, which is thoroughly an American colony, not being even as "independent" as New York State from the Washington government, arrested five Communist workers on charges of "sedition."

We are wholly unaware of what "evidence" they have, but from what we know of the Cuban government under the bloody tyrant, Machado, being seditious in Cuba is the most honorable action possible for a Cuban worker.

The assassinations, "disappearances" of trade union leaders, the tortures, deportations and even the throwing of workers to the sharks in Havana Bay, are proven. If there is anything possible to do with such a government but overthrow it, we are at a loss to say what it might be. If these Cuban Communists, in fighting for the interests of the Cuban workers have been "seditious" in the eyes of the murderer, Machado, and his Washington and Wall Street bosses, we compliment them.

These five, however, are only a part of those thrown into jails since the Cuban workers showed their anger at being starved and oppressed by Yankee imperialism by their strike of 200,000 on March 20.

Every American worker, knowing that the fight of the Cuban working class is his fight, will back the demand for the release of all these workers with all his—or her—strength.

The International Labor Defense is calling on all organizations, especially Cuban workers' groups in the U. S. A., the Anti-Imperialist League, the Anti-Fascist Alliance, the Trade Union Unity League and all who know the meaning of class solidarity, to join in a campaign to fight for the release of every one of the victims of fascist terror in Cuba.

There can be no better way to show the Hoover administration of clubs, machine guns and poison gas for workers in the U. S. A., the government of Hoover whose ambassador in Cuba, Mr. Guggenheim, is the boss of Machado, that the American working class stands foursquare behind the Cuban workers, Communists, sedition and all!

As in all countries, only the Communists fight in the front line of the working class against the bosses; for that reason we urge all organizations to rally with the I. L. D. to the defense of the workers arrested in Cuba.

On "Hopeful Aspects"

THE "socialist" leaders of the 5,000,000 workers in the German trade unions are dickering with the bosses, or rather are agreeing with the bosses to put over a wage cut on the whole working class.

The Berlin correspondent of the N. Y. Times puts it thus: "One of the hopeful aspects of the deliberations is the spirit of moderation being exhibited by the labor leaders."

Too lovely! Too lovely for words! We recall back in December when Hoover called his "Council" to fight against business depression; we recall how it was promised by Green and other leaders of the A. F. of L. that there would be "no strikes," particularly no strikes for higher wages. And Hoover, out of the goodness of his heart, like all bosses (!) promised, or got the bosses to promise, that there would be no wage cuts and no mass lay offs.

Green has done his best to keep the promise, to prevent the workers from striking—as is the function of a strikebreaker and agent of the bosses in the ranks of the working class. But Hoover!

A continuous stream of wage cuts have been put over, hundreds of thousands of more workers have been thrown on the streets to starve, and now the big bankers' papers say that they are really only beginning to cut wages and speed up the workers, to fire more tens and hundreds of thousands and make a general attack on the working class as shown by the way the Unemployed Committee is held in jail while the starving millions and their families are asked to get excited about "red plots" by the fascist Fish "investigation."

As we remember, the strikebreaking promise of Green and the A. F. of L. was noted by the capitalist press as one of the "hopeful aspects" Hoover and the bosses saw ahead. It was, certainly, "hopeful" for the bosses.

The thing applies to the German trade unionists, who, being "socialists" are even trying to go Green one better. That is, on hypocrisy. It's hard, but they're trying. They have a beautiful trick. It is as follows:

If—bear in mind that "if"—if prices are reduced, they will agree (oh, sweet souls!) that millions of German workers must take a wage cut. Of course, like Green's December boloney about the bosses' not cutting wages, the German "socialist" trade union leaders are said to be "demanding assurances," etc., and so forth, that prices will be reduced.

But that is only hokum just to cover up the treachery in agreeing to a wage cut.

In the same article giving us this news, it is said that a German economist remarks that if only ten per cent of the $7,500,000,000 tied up in merchandise throughout Germany, could be converted into cash, it would be a god-send, etc., to German industry. Maybe so, but how are the German masses going to buy 10 per cent more if they get 10 per cent less wages by a wage cut?

Will the German capitalists cut prices on that $7,500,000,000 worth of merchandise ten per cent? What? And lose $750,000,000? Capitalists are not built that way. They may dump goods on the world market, yes, but they will not cut prices voluntarily to the German masses on articles of working class necessities. In fact, only recently they have raised prices greatly.

The net result is: The German workers will get a wage cut, but they will fight like hell against it and dump the "socialist" traitors in doing so. The American workers should do the same with the fascist A. F. of L. and join with their German comrades in battle against the Young Plan of robbery and starvation against the German workers. Because, it is a fact, that if the German workers are forced to produce more cheaply, it will hurt the wages of American workers.

Today in History of the Workers

June 9, 1893—Collapse of pension record office of War Department at Washington, 21 clerks killed, many injured. 1919—Winnipeg, Canada, police discharged for refusing to sign pledge against going on sympathy strike. 1921—Garcis, independent socialist member of Bavarian Diet, shot after lecture on anti-clericalism. 1923—Trial of social revolutionaries for conspiracy against Soviet Russia and attacks on lives of leaders began in Moscow.

Lodgings for Delegates Needed

Accommodations for Delegates to the National Convention of the Communist Party, betweeen June 18th to 28th needed. Comrades or sympathizers living in Manhattan or Bronx that will help the Party by accommodating one or more delegates should write, giving detailed address and directions to the

Convention Arrangements Committee,
43 East 125th St.,
New York City

EL CENTRO SPIES LOSE MEMORY IN TESTIFYING

Prosecution Jumps to Aid Provocateur in Cross-Examination

I.L.D. Meet Broken Up

Angeles Communist Party Has Office

EL CENTRO, Cal., June 8.—Squirming under the cross examination of defense attorney Henderson in the trial here of the nine agricultural workers charged with criminal syndicalism, the three spies testifying for the prosecution suffered sudden lapses of memory and were aided by the prosecutors in refusing to answer.

When Henderson asked Collum, a provocateur of the growers, whether on May 30 at Bristol Bar in Mexicali, Mexico he (Collum) had stated to a women "we had to provoke these people a little bit and are fixing the testimony to get a conviction" the prosecutors jumped to their feet and objected to the question. The objection was sustained by the judge, enough to give the spy a chance to answer no. The judge then sustained the prosecution's objection to further testimony on this subject.

Oscar Chormicle, the third spy to testify, showed a remarkably poor memory and inability to coordinate much of the testimony he had offered the grand jury. While unable to recall either dates or places, or give the substance of what he alleged had been said, his chief memorized formula in referring to the defendants was that they spoke of "overthrowing by force." What he did not say.

The workers were brought into court this morning handcuffed, and

(Continued on Page Three)

POLICE BEAT, ARREST AT BAKERS SHOP MEETING

Police suddenly descended upon an open-air meeting Saturday evening called before the Schlom and Deutsch bakery to acquaint the workers in the neighborhood with the strike led by the Food Workers' Industrial Union, and tried to break it up by arresting the speakers and workers gathered around.

Arresting Morris Pinkevski, organizer of the Bakers' Section of the F. W. I. U.; B. Intrator, J. Eisen, E. Eisbart, Perlezweig, Silvermann, Patterson and Lopez, the police placed them in a car and when some distance away from the crowd proceeded to beat Lopez and Eisbart. So brutally was Lopez beaten that he required four stitches in his cheek when treated by a doctor.

Four of the workers were kept in jail overnight, the others being released on $500 bail each. In Coney Island court this morning all were held on $300 bail each and Eisbart held on $100 bail for trial on "disorderly conduct" June 16.

Mobilization for another protest meeting before the scab bakery is now going on, the workers being determined to fight the bad conditions and unionize the shop.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.



The organized struggle of the working class for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government as in the Soviet Union is the only way out of this capitalist desert.

Jail 3 Organizing Negroes; Death Law Always Anti-Labor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 8.—Police and the American Legion cooperated in arresting Tom Johnson, southern organizer of the Metal Workers' Industrial League, Prof. Horace B. Davis and his wife, Marion Davis, on a non-bailable charge of "breach of the peace" Friday.

The accusation was that they were trying to hold a June 7 meeting that would demand freedom of the Atlanta six, and would advocate organization together of Negro and white workers.

The police authorities, after consulting the Legion heads, states the Associated Press, decided that no meeting might be held which would "advocate equal rights for Negroes and white people." They were released the next morning with a threat from the judge.

All over the country Saturday united front demonstrations were held on the anniversary of the self defense of the strikers in Gastonia against a murder gang led by Chief of Police Aderholt, and in every case, resolutions were passed demanding the release of the six prisoners in Atlanta. The law under which southern mill bosses are trying to send these six to the electric chair is known as the "Code of 1861," originally applied to attempts to "incite insurrection or revolt of slaves, Negroes, or free persons of color." The single change in the law, which in its amended form is being used for the first time in sixty years, is the change of the word "slaves" to "others," thus including white as well as colored people.

Assistant Solicitor John Hudson of Atlanta has made public declaration that he intends to insist on the death penalty in a case which is becoming nation-wide in its reverberations.

The first codification ever made

(Continued on Page Three)

INDIA PEASANTS DISARM POLICE

Fighting At Karachi And In Vilages

KARACHI, India, June 8.—A crowd gathered to demonstrate against British imperialism outside of the home of the deputy superintendent of police here, and fought with a contingent of plainclothes men sent to attack them. The British have previously used plainclothes men to provoke "communal fighting," that is, wars between Hindus and Moslems.

It was revealed yesterday that a serious fight took place between villagers in Gheenhagat, a village of Midnapore, last Tuesday. Two police sub-inspectors and four constables were injured by the peasants, and disarmed. One sub-inspector has died, and the other is missing.

Police Fire On Crowd.

Seventeen were injured when police fired into a crowd of 1,500, making salt illegally at Balislai, Midnapore district.

The British authorities claim again that they are in control of the situation in the Northwest provinces, but as before when these claims turned out to be but the prelude to open field fighting with tribesmen, admit that rebellion is spreading. The Red Shirts, peasant organizations, are growing in strength, it is admitted.

BACK COMMUNIST CANDIDATES AT OHIO CONVENTION

8 Cities Represented; One Third Are Negro Delegates

Promise Sharp Fight

Bosses Want Party Kept from Ballot

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8.—Eighty-seven delegates, representing many working-class organizations and trade unions from eight large Ohio cities, unanimously endorsed the Communist Party candidates and program at the Communist State Ratification Convention here. For the first time at a Communist ratification convention in Ohio at least one-third of the delegates were Negro workers.

The stubborn fighting spirit of the workers, their readiness to follow the Communist Party in a sharp struggle against unemployment, wage-cuts, speed-up, starvation and eviction, their growing militancy and their determination to fight the capitalist system was expressed in the speeches, resolutions and general spirit of the delegates.

Comrade Alomen, a Negro woman worker from Cleveland, raised the delegates to their feet, whistling, yelling and applauding, during a rousing appeal for revolutionary solidarity of Negro and white workers and for a determined struggle against race discrimination and lynching.

In his acceptance speech as Communist candidate for Governor, I. O. Ford, a militant Ohio worker, pointed out that the state legislature had quietly passed a new law aimed directly at the Comunist Party, which excludes the name and emblem of a political party unless more than 300,000 names are collected in petitions. The Communist candidates will be forced to run as "independents," but in the campaign meetings the workers will be told the real meaning of this maneuver of the bosses' legislature. This new class law was attacked and exposed in a resolution unanimously passed by the convention.

Calling for a sharp struggle against fascism in the United States, the convention demanded the release of the New York Unemployed Delegation, Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond. It also demanded the release of the hundreds of class-war prisoners who are today rotting in the dungeons of "democratic" America.

A state-wide campaign is being made to bring the program and candidates of the Communist Party, as Communists, before the workers and farmers. The slate of the Communist Party in Ohio is I. O. Ford, candidate for Governor; William Patterson, Secretary of State; J. Odell, Attorney General; Robert Sivert, State Treasurer; W. E. Douglas, State Auditor; Edward Williams, U. S. Senator.

John Marshall of Youngstown is a poor farmer. J. Odell of Youngstown and E. Williams of Cleveland are Negro workers. R. Sivert is a miner.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

HUGE ASSEMBLY HAS FULL DISCUSSION; OF ERRORS, SITUATION, AND PROGRAM

Energetic, Enthusiastic; Plans Great Dress Strike in New York in Near Future

Lovestone Clique Proposes Liquidation of Union; Smashed; Gets 23 Votes Out of 415.

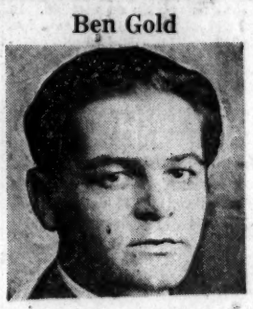
The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union Convention elected Helen McLean, Negro needle worker, to go as delegate to the International Negro Labor Conference which the MacDonald government is trying to prevent. She will also go on to the R. I. L. U. Fifth World Congres. Another Negro woman worker, Childs, was elected alternate, after declining in favor of McLean. Both are from Philadelphia.

Delegate Alberman, representing the jobless, pointed out that the Zimmerman-Lovestone program did not mention the unemployed.

Over 400 delegates assembled in Star Casino in sessions which ran from 11 a. m. Saturday to 3 p. m. yesterday, adjourning then to Laurel Gardens for a final evening session, worked out a program of action that involves a tremendous lunge forward, organizationally and by propaganda and strikes, toward a mass needle trades workers' industrial union with the bulk of those in the industry becoming its members.

Notice of over 500 credentials issued had been received previously by the N. T. W. J. U. national office, but at the last minute a practical regard for economy prevented many from coming. Cities with a delegation of 40 elected held a meeting of the delegates and sent on only ten to twenty representatives. On the other hand, delegates were still arriving up to the end of the convention. The big Philadelphia delegation marched in Saturday, with banners, and got a tremendous welcome.

Ben Gold



Furrier. He reported for the G.E.B. at the N.T.W.I.U. convention.

Shop Basis.

The union remodeled its constitution on a shop basis, for which the beginning has already been made by action of the G. E. B., and with a very democratic, yet centralized control, and a broad leadership drawn from the shops.

Late yesterday the convention adopted by a vote of 256 to 17 the draft program summarized below essentially unchanged except for important additions made to it in the course of reports and discussion. (These additions will be described, together with accurate analysis of the composition of the dele-

Louis Hyman



Chairman of the N.T.W.I.U. convention.

gation and of the new G. E. B., in tomorrow's Daily Worker.) The final report of the credentials' committee showed 415 delegates actually present, of which 307 were from New York, the largest needle trades center in the world.

A great struggle looms in the dress shops of New York. The conference of the dressmaker delegates brought in a resolution pointing out that 45,000 dressmakers here are

(Continued on Page Three)

7TH CONVENTION AN HISTORIC ONE

Favorable Situation for Party Growth

June 20, the day when the Seventh National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States of America section of the Communist International will be opened at Madison Square Garden, will be a historical day in the life of the American working class, in the development of the American labor movement. It will be a tremendous mass demonstration, voicing the needs and demands of not only those thousands of workers in Madison Square Garden, but of millions outside it.

At the time of the opening of the convention we witness the gigantic revolutionary movement of India, China, Indo-China, the armed struggle of the Moros and Philippinos against United States imperialism and the increasing preparation for war against the Soviet Union.

The situation itself in which this convention will be opened confirms the correctness of the political line of the Communist International and the Communist Party of the U. S. A. which leads the struggle of the swiftly leftward moving working masses for their daily demands and for their final emancipation. This role of the Communist Party as leader of the millions of unemployed and employed workers indicates the oppressing class to exercise fascist methods of oppression, the most brutal and avengeful acts of terror against the leaders of the struggling masses.

On June 20 thousands and thousands of workers in Madison Square Garden will demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of the unemployed delegation, who have been railroaded into prison through secret hearings, without jury trial, and are held without bail. The opening of the Seventh National Convention of the Communist Party will be the real opening for a mass struggle to force the ruling class to release Comrades Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, the leaders of the unemployed.

On to Madison Square Garden on Friday, June 20.

BOSSES WANT TO DEPORT FLAIANI

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—Plans are being made by the capitalist court judges and the federal government agents to deport Comrade Dominick Flaiani, organizer of the Communist Party in New Jersey, who was found guilty on a "sedition" charge two weeks ago by a jury composed of manufacturers and foremen.

Flaiani is now out on bail of $3,000, awaiting a 17-year sentence

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They Begin to 'Investigate' Us

The infamous Anti-Communist "investigations" are under way. Behind closed doors a choice collection of stool-pigeons gifted in frame-up, Father Walsh, venomous enemy of the Soviet Union; Fascist Fish of New York; Matthew Woll, the bosses' fascist darling; and high government officials will plot to suppress the rising revolutionary movement of the masses of workers. They will further the war campaign against the Soviet Union.

But there is need for investigation! Who will dare "investigate" the starvation and misery that has laid its clammy hands on millions of jobless workers? Who dares mobilize the workers for fight against the vast boss campaign of wage-cuts, speed-up and the lowering of the standards of life of the many millions of workers and poor farmers? Who will fearlessly "investigate" the role of the Wall Street government in carrying out the bosses' program to make the workers shoulder the burden of the crisis, by club and jail, by injunctions and threats of electrocution?

Who dares show up the depths of the anti-labor infamies of the Wolls and Greens, advance guard of the bosses' drive on the workers? And who dares daily to mobilize the workers and poor farmers for revolutionary struggle against the hunger system, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a revolutionary Workers' and Poor Farmers' Government?

Who but the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party. Workers! Rally to the revolutionary "investigation" of the capitalist hunger system, its terror government, and its fascist labor lieutenants by support of our Daily. Rush funds to the workers' great "investigator." Give blow for blow the fascist suppression "investigations" of Wall Street's Congress.

BEGIN "RED PROBE" AS SCREEN FOR BIG WAGE CUT CAMPAIG

Catholic Clergy and A. F. of L. All Take I in the "Investigations"

Purpose to Divert Attention of Workers, and Check Rising Communist Influence

In order to cook up red herrings and "evidence" with which to balk the "investigation" of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., the leading departments of the Federal government are being mobilized behind Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. and his committee of "gold fishes." The Department of Justice, the Labor Departmen and the Department of State will furnish "information" and help to plan anti-Communist and anti-working class legislation.

This "information," of course, will be 'secret" and all due secrecy will be observed when it is handed over to the committee, so that the working class may not learn the truth about the anti-working class platting of these agents of the bosses.

The first "witness" invited to appear at the first secret hearing of the committee on Monday is J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. This "dick" can be relied upon to secrete some secret data secretly—as hot as Whalen's forgeries.

The Catholic clergy in the person of Father Thomas A. Walsh, and the American Federation of Labor in the august, "employed" and high-salaried person of President Green and no doubt also of Matthew Woll, the immediate inspirer of the "investigation," have joined the government in an open fascist alliance to cover up the growing wave of unemployment, and the nation-wide wage-cutting campaign of the bosses. Walsh and Green are scheduled to appear at the hearings, which will be held daily during the rest of the present session of Congress, during the next two weeks.

Working hand in glove, all of these parasitic, strike-breaking, fascist hangmen of the workers hope to kill three birds with the one "Communist" stone. They hope to divert the attention of the workers from their real miseries and their real enemies, the bosses and the A. F. of L. agents; they hope in this way to stem the rising influence of the Communist Party among the millions of unemployed and other exploited workers; and lastly, they hope, by making the Party illegal, to deprive the working class of its fighting, revolutionary, political leader at a time when it needs it most. In addition, they hope to prepare a new pretext for an attack upon the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

MacDonald Sends Spies to Daily Worker

LONDON, June 8.—The Daily Worker (London) recently protested very strongly against the spying of its premises and activities by the thug agents of the fake "labor" government. The Daily Worker (London) says: "We haven't been honest with the common or garden variety of detectives, but we have noticed some big guns of the political police—men who don't come unless action is intended. . . . This spying is a part of the 'appropriate machinery' for watching the Daily Worker, recently announced by Foreign Secretary Henderson."

Czech Bosses Suppress Political Scandal

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia (I. P. S.).—The corruption scandal in Prague is to be suppressed. So many highly placed political and military personages are involved that high military circles are of the opinion that a military dictatorship would have to be the result if the scandal were completely exposed. It will be remembered that the well-known military doctor and dramatist, Arne Dvorak and Major Petak, were arrested on a charge of having taken large sums of money from various highly placed and wealthy personages and in return therefor having reported the sons of the persons in question as being unfit for military service. The accused have now been released and a council of doctors is now busily engaged in rehabilitating Dvorak by declaring that his diagnoses were correct. The German-speaking bourgeois Bohemia declares that so many highly placed personages, particularly politicians, have an interest in suppressing the affair that it will be dropped as quickly as possible. In fact, the whole capitalist press has ceased to report the matter.

GERMAN ENVOY KILLED, HUSH, IT'S THEM REDS

The German Minister to Portugal, Dr. Henry Albert von Baligans, was shot Saturday morning by a maniac, Franz Piechowski, a Pole. Von Baligand was killed on his way back to the legation after visiting the flagship of the German fleet which is now in the port of Lisbon.

Piechowski was evidently insane, but this minor fact did not prevent the Portugal police and the capitalist press from deliberately capitalizing this incident for anti-Soviet propaganda, even though the whole connection is obviously far-fetched and absurd. Piechowski was immediately linked up with a "Red Plot" red hot from Moscow.

Aside from the fact that Communists neither believe in nor advocate assassination and personal terror, it is obviously ridiculous to suggest that Moscow should be interested in getting rid of such an insignificant personage as the German Minister to Portugal.

This little incident further demonstrates how much war against the Soviet Union is "in the air," when such a little insignificant nothing like Portugal, as compared with the capitalist monsters of the world, immediately takes up the hue and cry and monkey-like starts shouting "Moscow," obviously overjoyed at the opportunity of also sticking its fingers into the pie and getting into the good graces of the pack of howling capitalist jackals. It is worth noting that later editions of the capitalist press quietly and discreetly omitted this important "news."

TAKE FIGHT TO FISH'S TOWN, POUGHKEEPSI

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—The Communist election campaign began here, in the home of the fascist congressman, Fish, on Saturday, with an open air meeting at Eastman Park, with Milton Weich as chairman and Harrison George as speaker. While the crowd was not large, it was interested and responsive.

Evidently the Poughkeepsie bosses are getting nervous at the entrance of Communists in the home town of fascist Fish. The night of the meeting they resorted to the unusual measure of dispersing six workers who chanced to gather on North Bridge and Main Street. Perhaps Fish had scared them with tales of "red plots." Anyhow, the Communist Party has come to stay and has moved from its old headquarters to a nice new place at 7 [illegible] Square. All workers are invited.

HOLD GASTON, ATLANTA MASS PROTEST MEETING

In spite of rain hundreds attended the demonstration which was held on Fifth Ave. and 110th St. for the purpose of demanding the release of the six Atlanta workers who are facing the possibility of meeting death in the electric chair and to demand the freedom of the Gastonia defendants.

Speakers were Comrades Messin of the Unemployed Council, Murdock and Damon.

Comrade Damon pointed out the necessity for the organization in both the North and the South of all workers.

Comrade Messin of the Unemployed Council very vividly portrayed the tactics of the Southern bosses. As incidents of Southern cruelty he mentioned the brutal slaying of Ella May Wiggins by the bosses. The bosses, taking advantage of the unemployment problem, he said, use the 8,000,000 unemployed workers as a means of clubbing their employes into submissiveness.

All the speakers pointed out that only the mass mobilization of the workers would save the six Atlanta class-war prisoners.

CANADA DEFENSE CALLS FOR ANTI-TERROR MEETS

TORONTO, Canada, June 8.—The Canadian Labor Defense League, in a statement recently issued, calls on the Canadian and American workers to fight back the campaign of terror unloosed by the Canadian bosses to beat down thousands of starving and jobless workers who do not wish to starve.

The statement points out that when the unemployed workers of Calgary (Western Canada) massed in protest demanding work or wages the police brutally turned on them and injured many.

The Canadian Labor Defense League further points out the growing number of arrests throughout the country, especially directed against the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

The statement ends by calling upon the workers to hold protest meetings in all the industrial centers to fight back the attacks of the bosses, the statement ends an appeal for funds to carry on the defense struggle.

Support the Daily Worker Drive! Get Donations! Get Subs!

Fight for Work or Wages!

[illegible]DAL AWAKE

[illegible]ncils Organized; Build Convention

[illegible]ports received at the national [illegible]e of the Councils of the Unemployed, show growth of the movement, and activity spreading into the centers of heavy industry.

From Pittsburgh comes a report that a meeting addressed by the national organizer of the unemployed councils, Norman Tallentire, will be held June 9 at 805 James St. and that 4,000 leaflets advertising it have already been circulated.

On Sunday, June 8, Tallentire spoke in Ukrainian Hall, 509 Melrose Ave., Ambridge, and leaflets for this meeting were distributed.

To Elect Delegates.

The Pittsburgh district conference for the election of delegates to the National Unemployment Convention in Chicago will be held June 26, 8 p. m., at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh. The call for this conference has been sent not only to all councils, but to labor and fraternal organizations.

Ten centers in this district, five mining and five steel, have been covered by the unemployment campaign so far.

From Minneapolis word is received that an additional 50 have joined the councils during the Tallentire meetings there and in Duluth.

Unions in Action.

A meeting of the Temporary District Council of the Trade Union Unity League held in Pittsburgh decided that the Metal Workers Industrial League should hold meetings of unemployed steel workers in Ambridge, Monessen, New Kensington, and Johnstone to elect delegates to the Unemployment Convention in Chicago, July 4.

The National Miners Union is arranging, by instructions of the T.U.U.L. district, similar meetings in Cannonsburgh, Bronsville, Avella Charleroi and cities of northern West Virginia, for the unemployed miners.

The metal workers are also arranging open air meetings regularly at Jones and Laughlin Steel mills down town employment agencies, Federal St. and River Ave., and other places.

TOTAL RECEIPTS N. Y. TAG DAY

Since the last report additional sums have come in from the successful New York District tag day. The following statement contains the corrected totals to date:

Section 1	$573.24
Section 2	610.95
Section 3	369.49
Section 4	263.58
Section 5	470.33
Section 6	173.39
Section 7	169.11
Section 8	271.23
Section 9	24.67
Y. C. L.	201.24
Cliffside	11.40
Women's Council	275.00
Prospect Workers' Club	12.39
Miscellaneous	82.63
Esthonian Workers' Club	1.80
Non Partisan School, No. 215	2.28
Hungarian Workers' Club	39.16
Bronx Jewish Workers' Club	41.20
Nitgedaiget Unit	110.00
Ukrainian Workers' Club of Harlem	17.22
Non Partisan School, No. 6	1.61
Jewish Workers' University	8.22
Non Partisan School	3.93
Townsville Culture Club	7.61
Harlem Youth Club	1.00
Non Partisan School	10.01
Total	$3,752.80

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Japanese Tea Party.

Exhibition Labor Defender Photo group, Jui Jutsu, Japanese Music June 14, at 7 East 14th St., 8 p. m.

* * *

Women's Councils Lectures.

Council 12 lecture by Louis Baum on "Rationalization," Monday, June 9, 749 Crotona Park North. No admission.

* * *

Office Workers' Week-End Outing.

Saturday and Sunday, June 14 and 15, to Moon Hill Farm, Connecticut. Fun, food, fare and vagabondia; low rate. See union committee or organizer for reservations.

* * *

Midnight Performance 'Her Way of Love."

At Brighton Playhouse, Sat., June 14 at 11.30 p. m. Auspices, Brighton Workers Club. Admission 50 cents.

Fight for the seven-hour day, five-day week.

Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent.

Communist Activities

Factory Unit, Section 5 Concert

And dance at Center, 105 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn, Sunday, June 22.

* * *

Unit 2, Section 7.

Lecture by R. Doonping on "The Revolutionary Movement in China and India," Friday, June 13, 8:30 p. m., at Boro Park Workers Club, 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds for Daily Worker.

* * *

Unit 3, Section 8.

Special meeting Monday for discussion of plan of work and election of functionaries.

* * *

Unit A, Section 4.

Monday, 8 p. m., 1,800 Seventh Ave.

KAPLAN CHARGED WITH "ADDRESS ON COMMON"

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—"Charged with the crime of making a public address on Boston Common," this is how a summons reads which was handed to Nat Kaplan, organizer of District 1 of the Communist Party, June 4, to appear in court on June 10.

The meeting in the common was one of the series being held throughout the country in support of the Chinese Soviets and the Indian Revolution. The I. L. D. will defend the case.

SHOE JOBLESS MEETING TODAY

Joint Council Plans Organization Drive

The first meeting of the recently organized joint council of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union was held on Thursday. It is reorganized on the basis of one representative from each shop committee of the open as well as the organized shops. Various questions pertaining to the reorganization of the union, and the future campaign to organize the shoe and slipper workers were thoroughly discussed.

General Organizer J. Magliacano gave the report of the local situation, while F. G. Biedenkapp, organizer of the national committee for the organization of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, gave his report on the national situation.

Unemployed Council.

The council unanimously adopted the recommendation of the executive committee for the organization of the unemployed council which is to conduct an organizational and educational campaign among the unemployed in the different sections of the city. The first meeting of the unemployed will take place on Monday at 10 in the morning, at the union headquarters, 16 West 21st St. All unemployed workers are urged to attend this meeting, where others will be added to the committee.

A delegation of three was elected to represent the Independent Shoe Workers' Union at the Anti-Lynching Conference which is to be held on June 13, place to be announced in the press.

It was also voted to send a telegram of greetings to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union Convention.

Argentine Soldiers Salute May 1 Parade

ROSARIO, Argentina (By Mail).—When the workers' parade marched past the 11th Regiment of the Argentine infantry on May 1 the soldiers of the regiment presented arms and saluted the marching workers.

For this expression of solidarity with their fellow-workers 11 soldiers were arrested and court-martialed.

Forward to Mass Conference Against Unemployment, Chicago July 4th.

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BOSSES' NEWS ON CHINA WRONG

Daily Worker Correct on Fall of Changsha

Recent news reports show that the Daily Worker was right in doubting the truth of the capitalist report, especially the special despatch of the New York Sun, that it was the Red Army which captured Changsha.

The quietness surrounding the capture of that important city, the absence of significant revolutionary action on the part of the workers, such as the expropriation of the expropriators, etc., and the fact that the Chamber of Commerce is still in existence and is even allowed to organize its own patrols after the fall of the city all point to the conclusion that the city was not captured by the Red Army, but merely by a branch of the Kwangsi mercenary troops in ally with the northern Coalition.

This incident furnishes another example of the necessity of closely scrutinizing capitalist press reports before accepting them as "facts."

* * *

The evacuation of Tsinan, the capital of Shangtung province, by Nanking forces which means the giving up of the province by Nanking, is imminent while the Kwangsi and Ironside forces are advancing toward Hankow in three columns, one against Kiukiang, in Kiangsi province, another directing toward Yochow, in Hunan, and a third toward Shasi, up the river from Hankow. The future of Chiang Kai-shek, the tool of American imperialism in China, certainly looks dark.

In the meantime, against both forces of reaction, Chiang Kai-shek and the Northern Coalition, the Chinese workers and peasants are fighting a heroic battle for the Soviet power in China, with the prospects of final victory looming larger and larger as the days pass by. Even Victor Keen, the China correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, the Wall Street organ, has to admit in a letter dated May [illegible] that "Communism is more widespread in China today than at any time since April, 1927," which was the time when Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution.

Support the Daily Worker Drive! Get Donations! Get Subs!

COMPANY GREED KILLS 4 MORE METAL MINERS

LEADVILLE, Col., June 8.—Insufficient timbering and bad engineering, all to save the employer money, caused a cave-in at the Climax Molybdenum Mine, near here, with four men killed and six injured. The accident took place in the lowest tunnel, 2,200 feet below the mountain peak.

Molybdenum is one of the relatively new metals in industry, something like tungsten. Under capitalism, industrial advance gives opportunity for more slaughter of workers for profit.

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Meyerhold's Moscow Players May Come Here Next Season

Plans are afoot to bring V. E. Meyerhold and his Russian company here next season. Although nothing definite has been settled as yet, Marion Gering, a friend of the noted regisseur, has received a letter from Meyerhold that he may pay us a visit early in the season and bring a number of his well known players along.

The plays which he has in mind to present here are Gogol's famous comedy and satire on the old officialdom, "The Inspector General," and Ostrovsky's "The Forest." Meyerhold has just closed a successful season in Berlin, and has returned to Moscow.

Charles Hopkins will start his next season with "Mrs. Moonlight," a play by Benn W. Levy. It will open in September. Edith Barrett, now playing in "Michael and Mary," at the Charles Hopkins, and Guy Standing will have the leading roles. The play was produced in London two years ago.

"Three Little Girls," the Viennese operetta holding forth at the Shubert Theatre, has been added to the regular repertoire of the Theatre of Comic Opera, at Prague, and will in future be presented there regularly by the resident cast.

Reinald Werrenrath, noted concert baritone, was engaged yesterday by RKO for a limited appearance in vaudeville.

Vaudeville Theatres

81ST STREET

The DeMarcos, with Millett and Fitzgerald; Cora Greene; Naughton and Gold and Eileen and Marjorie. Photoplay "Show Girl in Hollywood," starring Alice White, Jack Mulhall, Ford Sterling, and Blanche Sweet. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Flo Lewis; Tommy McAuliffe; Charles Howard, and the Two Blossoms, Dorothea and Helene. Feature photoplay, "Rich People," starring Constance Bennett.

ALBEE

Armida and Gus Edwards; Rin Tin Tin; Wilton and Weber; Val and Ernie Stanton; Rudell and Donnegan. Photoplay, "Rich People," starring Constance Bennett, with Regis Toomey and Robert Ames.

PALACE

Frances Williams; Willie and Eugene Howard; Van and Schenck, celebrating their eighteenth anniversary; Agreneva Slaviansky, with her Russian chorus, of twenty; Jerome and Gray; The Four Karreys; others.

IN "LYSISTRATA"



Miriam Hopkins, who plays a leading role in "Lysistrata," Aristophanes' comedy at the 44th Street Theatre.

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FASCIST BROACH HELPS BOSSES, NOT 3,000 N. Y. JOBLESS ELECTRICIANS

Fakers Push Overtime Work to Bring in Money While Jobless Starve

Broach and Police Work Hand in Glove to Fight Communists in Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ASTORIA, L. I.—Here are some of the conditions as they exist in the Electricians' Union of New York City. There are over 3,000 men out of work, most of them from 3 to 8 months. Whenever one meets another he says, "Hey Bill, can you lend me enough for carfare or a bowl of soup." Men are being thrown out because they have no rent to pay. And at this time of the year everyone is supposed to be working.

This is the second time the Brooklyn Power house at Hudson Avenue has gone non-union, the other trades are union. The subway work is 90 per cent non-union. A job at 112th St. and Lexington Ave. is non-union, other trades union.

The business manager, Preiss, and Dictator Broach are pretending they are trying to get the electrical work on the subways. Here's how they go about it. A squad of high priced lawyers and through the courts they expect to get the work.

Under the prevailing wage law, the city could be compelled to give the work to union men. But these false labor leaders don't want to fight Tammany Hall for the work. They get $125 per week rain or shine, after electing themselves this year. What do they care for the men out of work suffering with their families.

On the other hand hundreds of men are working overtime. Every man that works overtime is taxed 50 cents for every hour he works. In 8 months they, the union, collected $200,000. A special office had to be put up and about 4 girls to handle the overtime money. In other words the men are starving amidst plenty. Whether you work or not you must pay your dues. Broach hasn't done a thing since he is in New York, outside of dictating and terrorizing.

Since Broach is now International president did he ever try to organize the best part of electrical workers in America, which are practically non-union, for instance, the power houses, the electrical manufacturing materials, public utilities, etc.

Far from it. What he is interested in is attacking all opposition and the Communists who have his number. What's more he doesn't allow opposition to exist. At all meetings there are secret service men of the industrial squad of the police department.

Don't you think that a new electricians' union ought to be formed? Cannot the TUUL rescue these men suffering under the fascist Broach and his cohorts.

—ELECTRICIAN.

Avella Miner Answers Mr Joe, Bosses Stool

(By a Worker Correspondent)

AVELLA, Pa.—A man by the name of Joe Herman, who backs the policy of those who say "strike on the job," that is the policy of the I. W. W., goes around the camp and tells lies about the N. M. U., by saying that the Save the Union Committee was organized by the same gang who wanted big wages and the J. L. Lewis did not give it to them. He says that is why they organized the Save the Union Committee and that they were trying to save something that was never any good. Why did they not start an independent union instead of trying to save something that was rotten.

Further on he said. They started the N.M.U., which is controlled by the officials of the I.U.M.W.A., who do not care for anything else but the money. Now they went to Illinois because there is a million and a half in the treasury, and they are trying to get it if they can. That is why they are in Illinois to make trouble. Why the officials of the N. M. U. do not come to Avella? Because there is no money for them, and they are afraid to come to Avella. There is no use for them to come to Avella, because the miners are not ready to be organized. When the miners will be ready to be organized? Whenever they will be paid 15 cents a ton, then the miners will organize themselves, and the I. W. W. will tell them what to do.

The N. M. U. is trying to organize the Negro miners, said he. There is no use of trying to organize them. Why? Because Negroes are born slaves and they like slavery. You can whip the Negro all you want to. He will scream, but he is satisfied just the same. Let the white people get organized first, and the Negroes—they can organize themselves, if they want to; if not, they can go to hell. I know, we can never organize Negroes. This is one thing. The N. M. U. is a local union, which is something that we have had before in the U. M. W., instead of being organized on an international scale.

Some time ago, when I was not present, he started an argument about the N. M. U. with one of the members of the N. M. U., saying that the N. M. U. will never call a strike, because he was reading and is still reading a good paper which tells the truth, this P. G. H. Press, and it never said anything about the N. M. U. calling a strike in September, 1930.

Joe, to answer your lies, is not a very hard thing for the miner who knows a little bit about the labor movement.

The Save the Union Committee did found an independent union, the N. M. U. It is a dirty lie that the N. M. U. is controlled by ex-officials of the U. M. W. I advise you to read the constitution of the N. M. U. Yes, the "trouble," or strike was called by the district of the N. M. U. in Illinois. Some money is needed to run an organization. Anybody knows it. That the officials of the N. M. U. were trying to get hold of some $1,500,000 out of the Illinois treasury. You know yourself, this is a dirty lie. It's a lie, too, that organizers of the N. M. U. are afraid to come to Avella. Just that night a meeting was held in P. W. L. 104, brother J. Tash as speaker, the night before a meeting was held at the same local, brother Kame Novich was speaking. We held a mass meeting at Granish Hall, brother Toohey was speaking, and everybody else knows about it, but you. If you are not ready to recognize the N. M. U. as the only union for the miners, that is bad enough. But nevertheless, the miners are organizing—slow but steady—and they are not waiting until 15 cents a ton comes. Before the I. W. W. leaders come, the miners of Avella will be organized in the N. M. U., and the Negro miners, too. Mr. Joe, you are badly mistaken that the N. M. U. cannot organize Negro miners. We are not going to whip them, but shoulder to shoulder fight the white bosses.

The N. M. U. is organized on an international scale, and we are going to send delegates to Moscow, Russia, to solidify the miners and workers of all other foreign countries. The Pittsburgh Press and its funny part don't give a damn. I have to close, because we are having a dance tonight, to finance the coming convention of the N. M. U., and I am trying to sell some more tickets.

AVELLA MINER.

Negro Worker for Fight Against N.A.A.C.P. Fakers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LAKEWOOD, Ohio.—I am happy to see in the Daily Worker that the I.L.D. will lead a united front movement against the lynching of Negroes. And I hope to see the I.L.D. and the radical Negro workers knock the props from under such Negro misleaders as Walter White, Dr. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson and the rest of that galaxy of bourgeois egoists.

The fight for the Negro's emancipation is a worker's fight. The N.A.C.C.P. is making the Negro believe that his trouble will be over when he can win the legal right to sit in a theatre he hasn't the price to enter.

We must expose the shallowness of the N.A.A.C.P.'s fight on Judge Parker, but above all expose the N.A.A.C.P. for what it is, an organization that is steadily winning the support of white capitalists who recognize in it a safe channel in which to divert the growing class consciousness of the Negro workers.

....

—NEGRO WORKER.

New Haven a Haven for Sweat Shops

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—This was once a carriage centre. But since the auto carriage factories have stood abandoned. When sweat shops and little dumps are kicked out of New York and New Jersey, they are invited to come here and locate in these old carriage shops.

Here thousands of Italian and Polish girls are speeded up and exploited to the limit in shirts, overalls, jumpers, dresses and neckties shops.

The Chamber of Commerce calls these dumps an asset to the city. A millwright in one of these places told me the wage is as low as $4.00 a week.

—W. L.

NEEDLE WORKERS PLAN TO BUILD AND TO BATTLE

General Dress Strike in New York Soon

(Continued From Page One.)

thoroughly disillusioned about their conditions and about the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and proposed:

"That we carry on immediate struggles with the aim of preparing the workers ideologically and organizationally and to organize for a strike in the dress trade in New York at the most immmediate opportune moment for the establishment of union conditions in the industry as a whole and to bring all workers in the dress trade into the N. T. W. I. U."

This was adopted with great enthusiasm by the general convention when presented Sunday by Weisberg, reporter of the drive conference.

Other trade conferences were held in intermissions of the convention Saturday. They reported Sunday, through Hertz for men's clothing; Jack Schneider for fur workers, Boruchowitz for cloakmakers, Sylvia Bleeker for headgear and Caroline Drew for white goods.

All these trade reports outlined general tactics to be used in organizing their particular fields, all condemned the Lovestone proposals and all admitted that not enough work had been done so far.

Seat Jobless Leaders.

Resolutions were adopted seating William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond, the delegates of the 110,000 unemployment demonstrators in New York March 6, and now serving 3 years for that, as fraternal delegates to the convention.

Greetings and resolutions demanding their release were sent to these four, as well as to all needle trades workers in prison and other class-war prisoners. Resolutions were adopted greeting and pledging complete support to the Chinese Soviet Congress and to the Indian masses fighting British imperialism. In the latter resolution, the N. T. W. I. U. calls on the Indian workers to repudiate the false leadership of Gandhi; needle workers have had in the past a lot of experience with false leaders.

Applause For Communist Party.

When Alexander Trachtenberg of the Central Committee of the Communist Party appeared to extend its greeting and support, and advise to fight harder against right-wing tendencies, to the N. T. W. I. U., the entire delegation, with the exception of the few Lovestoneites, rose spontaneously and sang the "Internationale." The convention endorsed the Communist Party election campaign.

Greetings came from the International Labor Defense, through Sam Darcy, and from the Workers' International Relief, through Marcel Scheerer; both met with hearty applause.

Many telegrams of greetings from unions, workers' fraternal bodies, etc., were received and read. A cable was read from the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union of the U. S. S. R., urging the American needle workers to adopt correct policies against the reaction and expressing confidence and solidarity with them.

Convention Organized.

The convention was organized with Louis Hyman permanent chairman and for vice-chairmen, Hope, a Negro worker, and Croff. Hope was frequently called to the chair for long periods during the deliberations of the convention.

Free Discussion.

The discussion was full, free and untrammeled, except by necessary time limits of seven or ten minutes, due to the great size of the assembly and the desire of many to take part in it. The discussion was marred to some extent by the eagerness of many delegates to spend their time to take a smash at the Lovestone clique, whose small numbers and outrageous program did not deserve the attention they got. But if discussion of the program suffered from this, the Lovestone clique surely did get a trimming they are not likely to forget!

A big convention committee, including the whole G. E. B. and others from the floor, was in charge of the order of business and made nominations for other committees, to which additions were freely permitted from the floor. Large committees, such as resolutions, 21 members; constitution, 21 members; finance, 9 members, were elected.

Great Activity.

The convention proceedings were unusually orderly and businesslike for such a large gathering. But in addition they were completely democratic and simply boiling with enthusiasm and activity.

Full Report.

The G. E. B. report and the program adopted at the convention give a thorough analysis of the situation in the needle trades and review both the accomplishments and the shortcomings of the union. The two together made up a 16,000-word document, the high points of which are:

Big finance capital is taking over the needle industry even faster than mergers are being established, though the mergers are rapidly increasing.

These big capitalist combinations have "harnessed the socialist and A. F. of L. fascists to help them organize company unions and begin an attack on the militant unions."

Formed Too Late.

The industrial union should have been formed in 1926, at the height of left-wing organization and influence in the needle trades, and when it was organized should have included the men's clothing and white goods trades. It should have prepared its strikes better and organized more among the Italian, Negro and young workers. A wrong orientation of the leadership away from revolutionary class tactics was responsible for mistakes since the union was organized.

Lovestone Group.

The first leadership of the union had extremely right wing elements in it, some of which have since crystallized into a conscious group, part of a world-wide right wing movement. This group (Lovestone-Gitlow-Zimmerman represent it in America) campaigns under a slogan, "all into the left wings in the reactionary unions," by which they propose in effect to liquidate the N.T.W.I.U.

All of the N.T.W.I.U. strikes: cloak, dress, fur (in New York), Boston cloak and dress, Newark fur rabbit dressers, Philadelphia and Pacific coast strikes, showed the same weakness: failure to properly prepare for the struggle with agitation and propaganda and mass organizational moves. It is true though, that same of these strikes were successful or partially successful: Boston, New York dress makers, San Francisco and Los Angeles, etc.

The Zaritsky company union (headgear) is falling apart after a vicious expulsion campaign. A cap and millinery department of the N.T.W.I.U. and organization campaign are on the program.

White Goods.

White goods (25,000 workers) and men's clothing have been badly neglected. White goods has many Spanish speaking and young workers. A department is now functioning there, and the work must be pushed.

In men's clothing, Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers has become a company union of a particularly vicious type, with all sorts of clever schemes to trick and handicap the workers, and assist the bosses with efficiency experts, slave contracts, "arbitration" machinery, outright worsening of conditions, and money loans to bosses. The N.T.W.I.U. will build the industrial union in this field, on a shop basis, united front committees of action, and winning the members outright.

Fake Strike.

The company unions in all branches of the trade resort freely to the use of gangsters, alliance with the police and Tammany machine in the courts. The cloak and dressmakers fake strikes are important tactics of the I.L.G.W. It succeeded temporarily with the cloak makers fake strike, and the N.T.W.I.U. defeated it in the dressmakers' stoppage.

Among the achievement of the N.T.W.I.U., besides those victories listed above, is that of carrying on by leaflets, meetings, open forums, etc. a considerable propaganda, taking part in August 1, March 6 and May 7 demonstrations, supporting the Communist Party campaign program and that it is reorganizing itself on a basis of real democracy, the shop delegates' system. It belongs to the Trade Union Unity League and through it to the Red International of Labor Unions, and must be more active in the general national and world movement of revolutionary workers.

Fight Craft Attitude.

Within its ranks, it has to fight still against craft psychology and tactics, and learn to do more effective mass and class work. The shop must be the basis of the union.

The draft program contains a highly statistical and complete review of the industrial and organizational conditions in the needle trades, their history and present situation. The extent and continual growth of unemployment, due not only to new machinery, not only to the crisis which hits needle trades as well as other industries, but to rationalization, piece work and speed up were given much attention.

Line of the Struggle.

Finally, the G.E.B. program proposes: an ideological campaign; more departmentalizing of the national office (organization, research, Italian, Negro, women, youth, etc.); abolition of all remaining craft structures (joint boards, business agents, craft locals, etc.); broader leadership, education of leaders in the T.U.U.L. training school; no T.U.U.L. groups within the company union and within the N.T.W.I.U.; unemployed councils with representatives of the jobless; penetrating the smaller towns; shop committees and shop struggles in the shops controlled now by the company unions; the same in open shops; reduction of initiation fees and per capita, with a 5 cent exempt stamp for jobless; establishment of defense corps; struggles in the unorganized centers for the basic demands of the union, such as 7hour day and 5-day week, unemployment insurance, and preparations for a great dress strike in New York.

The G.E.B. is to regularly issue the national needle workers publication.

This draft report and program was read clear through by Ben Gold, general manager, and the hundreds of delegates followed carefully point by point in copies supplied to them, the sound of turning leaves at the end of each page rustling through the hall like hail in the treetops. A burst of cheering from all present but the Lovestoneites came in the end.

Zimmerman's Argument.

Zimmerman of the Lovestone clique then offered the opposition program which consisted of all the fighting slogans of the G.E.B. program (previously perused by Zimmerman) "like a long dress over a stolen fish," as one delegate said for the peculiar right wing arguments that the whole emphasis should be on organizing left wings in the company unions, denied that the Lovestone leadership had mishandled the union, a demand (from Zimmerman!) for "more democracy, denied that the union should concern itself with politics and at the same time, an appeal for a labor party (against the Communist Party, necessarily, at this stage of the game).

"No Politics."

A tremendous gale of jeering laughter swept over the convention when the Lovestoneites argued for "no politics," that the industrial union should not be revolutionary. Needle trades workers have had too much experience with the actions of the bosses' state through its police and courts to fall for that syndicalist A.F.L. talk.

400 to 23.

Zimmerman was given unlimited time to present his argument, all other speakers in the discussion on the program being limited to seven minutes. When the first test votes were taken on the reports and programs, and on the election of committee members, it was found that out of the more than 400 delegates, the Lovestone clique could muster at most, 23 of which 12 were never elected to the convention but were present because they are on the old G.E.B.

Shortly after the presentation of the draft program, one of the very few speakers who chose to discuss in Jewish instead of English, announced himself as "not a Communist" and proceeded to flatten out the Lovestone propositions. He said he didn't know much about what happened in the Communist Party, but if these renegades acted there as they did in the needle union, he didn't wonder they were expelled.



A Steady Downpour Will "Soak" Him

JAIL THREE NEGROES IN TENNESSEE

Death-Law Is Always Anti Labor

(Continued From Page One.)

in Georgia was this of 1861 and before it came into effect, Georgia had seceeded from the union. So they changed "Federal," and "United" wherever it occurred, to "Confederate" states but left the law otherwise as before. The point of it is in 4214, Section 4, as follows:

"Exciting an insurrection or revolt of slaves or any attempt by writing, speaking or otherwise to excite insurrection or revolt of slaves is punishable by death."

The Confederate States lost the war, but Georgia kept the law, amending it in 1866 by going back to the "Federal," etc., and making it apply to wage slaves instead of chattel slaves, thus: No. 4214, Section 2:

"Any attempt by persuasion or otherwise to induce others to join in any combined resistance to lawful authority of state shall constitute an attempt to incite insurrection.

"Section 3.—Any person convicted of insurrection offense or attempt at insurrection is to be punished with death—or jury in mercy may recommend 5 to 20 years' imprisonment."

In another section the word, "revolt" is changed to "riot," because at that time no master could really believe there would be a workers' revolution.

The Daily Worker is the Party's best instrument to make contacts among the masses of workers, to build a mass Communist Party.

Bosses Want to Deport Flaiani

(Continued From Page One.)

on June 16. Judge Walter Van Riper, the presiding judge on Flaiani's trial, made public a statement that while he "has not made up his mind as to how many years he will give to Flaiani," he stated "the question of deporting Flaiani from this country under the laws have been considered and the probation officers have been instructed to work on an investigation to achieve that aim."

We have learned from confidential sources that plans to revoke Flaiani's citizenship papers and then report him are being made. Comrade Flaiani was summoned to appear before the probation officers Monday, June 9, at the Hall of Record at 2 p. m. for an "investigation."

Eight more workers and leaders of the unemployed workers of this city, who were arrested together with Comrade Flaiani on February 11 at an unemployed workers' mass meeting, will be tried Monday, June 9, at the Hall of Record by the same judge who is demanding deportation for Comrade Flaiani. The workers are Samuel D. Levine, Newark Freiheit manager; Morris Langer, New Jersey organizer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; Dozier Will Graham, Negro worker and Communist Party candidate for U. S. Senator; Albert Heder, Edward Childs, Joseph Lepsevicius, David Rousen and John Pado.

The International Labor Defense is defending these unemployed leaders. An appeal on Flaiani's conviction will be taken. The I. L. D., in a statement today, says: "Only the mass organized protests of the workers will be able to free the Newark unemployed leaders from jail and deportations."

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

BAYLO BECK—WRITE TO BOX 75 DAILY WORKER

FRENCH TARS OPPOSE THEIR GOVERNMENT'S WAR MANEUVERS

Sailors Prefer to Be Locked Up Rather Than Join Imperialist Show

Mussolini Threatens Hell for Italian Workers

PARIS (I.P.S.).—The special correspondent of l'Humanite reports an interesting incident during the final demonstrations of French imperialism at the centenary celebrations in Algeria not to be found in any capitalist paper. The concluding celebration was a naval review by President Doumergue, in which 66 naval units and six air squadrons took part.

L'Humanite reports that the original intention of the organizers of the review was to have the naval units drawn up at anchor and have Doumergue's ship steam between the lines to receive the cheers and shouts, "Long live the republic!" from the sailors drawn up along the decks.

In view of the deep discontent prevailing among the men, and learing from past experiences, the authorities decided at the last moment that Doumergue's ship should ride at anchor and that the fleet should steam past it. In this way the crews would be fully occupied and cut off from the men on the other vessels and have no opportunity for disturbing and unwelcome demonstrations.

On the day of the naval demonstration 150 sailors absented themselves without leave from the warship Paris and 30 from the Provence. They returned only after the review was all over and gave themselves up in a body to the police.

Well aware that the pompous French display of force in Algeria was with an eye on the expanding tendencies of Italian imperialism, Mussolini found it necessary to make a very broad hint to the French imperialists in his speech in Livorno. He declared:

"If any power is planning an attack on our independence, that is because it is unaware to what a temperature I could bring the Italian people!"

This is the belligerent answer of Italian imperialism to the belligerent demonstration of French imperialism in Algeria.

Soviet Spring Sowing Is Success

MOSCOW, (IPS).—The work for the spring sowings has now reached its highest point. By the 15th of May 50 million hectares had been sown or 56 per cent of the plan. The collective undertakings had sown 23,853,000 hectares, the individual farms 24,383,000 and the Soviet farms 2,086,000 hectares. The individual farms are now picking up and the general course of the sowings is satisfactory. It is already possible to say with confidence that the hope of the kulaks that the sowings would fail will not be fulfilled. The most important grain areas have almost completed the tasks set to them, and with regard to wheat have considerably increased last year's area. In the Ukraine 111 per cent wheat has been sown as compared with last year, and in northern Caucasia 110 per cent, Volga district 103.1 per cent, etc. The total wheat sowings plan has already been carried out to 76 per cent and the total spring sowings plan to 74.3 per cent. The industrial crops sowings are also proceeding satisfactorily and the sugar beet plan has already been carried out to the extent of 96.4 per cent.

Capitalist Conflicts Delay Young Plan Loan

PARIS, June 8.—The flotation of the first Young Plan reparation loan of $300,000,000 in nine countries has met delay after delay. The capitalist diplomats, with the cooperation of the capitalist press, try to tell the world that the delay is due to "technical difficulties." But delay in such a colossal financial arrangement cannot be due to mere "technical difficulties." The Young Plan is a grand robbery of the German working class by international finance capital. But "international finance capital" is not one homogeneous force. It is honeycombed with contradictions within itself, especially contradictions between the American and British capitalists. The real cause for the delay of the loan is that the robbers are fighting over the division of the booty and have not yet reached even a temporary settlement.

LOSE MEMORY IN TESTIFYING

Angeles Communist Party Has Office

(Continued from Page One)

only upon objection of the defense were the handcuffs removed.

* * *

BRAWLEY, Cal. (By Mail).—The International Labor Defense, defending the nine workers charged with criminal syndicalism for their part in organizing the agricultural workers of this region, was the center of attack last night by the local police, American Legion and the sheriff's office.

A meeting to protest the arrest and indictment of the agricultural workers was broken up by a sheriff's posse from El Centro, with the aid of local legionnaires and police. Police cars blocked the streets and prevented workers from approaching the hall. Later the hall was surrounded and workers intimidated and barred entrance. Eight workers were arrested and held over night. The previous night two workers were arrested on "vagrancy" charges for literature distribution.

Further mobilization of the International Labor Defense to intensify the campaign to save the workers from imprisonment and to fight the terror here is now going on.

* * *

Communist Headquarters in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—An official opening of the local Communist Party section headquarters will be held Friday, June 13, 8 p. m. at 341 Wall St. For exactly one month the local section was without headquarters, all places being refused because of the growing influence of the Party shown by the demonstrations of March 6 and May 1.

This opening of the headquarters will be featured with a "Mock Trial on Imperial Valley" (a trial of 12 workers under the Criminal Syndicalism law) and a real revolutionary program.

Workers of Los Angeles are urged to come to this affair and to bring their shop mates. Free meals will be served to those who are unemployed.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

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PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

The Building Trades and the T.U.U.L.

By JACK TAYLOR.
(Section 5.)

THE recently formulated policy proposed to our building trades comrades within the A. F. of L., to speak in the name of and openly state the program and demands of the T.U.U.L.—is an opportunist policy and if carried into action will lead to the immediate expulsion of our comrades from the building trade unions, where we have as yet no T.U.U.L. groups.

Such a policy if carried into action would also tend to completely isolate workers in the reactionary building trades unions from revolutionary influence and would completely abandon them to the tender mercies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. Such a policy, while correct in the building trade unions where we have succeeded in building T.U.U.L. groups and can therefore continue the struggle for our demands as well as for reinstatement, does not and can not apply to those A. F. of L. building trade unions where we have no T.U.U.L. groups and are therefore in no position to continue the struggle after expulsion.

The Policy of the A. F. L.

Some enlightenment as to the preparations of the A. F. of L. to speed up the expulsion of revolutionary workers in the A. F. of L. unions, is contained in the following paragraph of an article by H. H. Broach, International President of the I.B.E.W. in the May issue of the Journal of Electrical workers and operators: "The local Executive Board now tries cases for alleged violation of working rules. It should be the permanent trial committee and try all cases. The verdict and penalty, if any, should then be reported to the local union, but that is all. That should end it—except for the accused having the right to appeal, the same as in the courts. The local union should not be allowed to discuss the case."

Thus, if our comrades in those building trade unions where we have no T.U.U.L. groups are expelled, there is little likelihood of the issue involved being presented to the membership of the A. F. of L. building trade unions.

If we are to win over the thousands of discontented building trade workers to our revolutionary trade union center, the T.U.U.L., we must first intensify our work in the direction of building strong T.U.U.L. groups within the A. F. of L. building trade unions on the basis of the day to day struggles of the workers.

Reorganize Party Fractions.

In order to actively lead the building trade workers in their day to day struggles, the Party fractions in the A. F. of L. unions must be reorganized and those fraction secretaries that do not function must be replaced with more reliable and more active comrades. The Party fractions and fraction secretaries must intensify the work in the direction of building T.U.U.L. groups within the A. F. of L. building trade unions as well as among the unorganized building trade workers, and must coordinate the work of the organized with that of the unorganized.

Persistent effort coupled with correct policy will broaden and strengthen the building trades and construction work section of the T.U.U.L.

The Situation in the Building Trades and Our Tasks

By A. FISHER.

THE deepening economic crisis has greatly affected the building trades Although not an exporting industry, it is closely related to the export industries, which were the first to feel the crisis, an outgrowth of the shrinkage of markets, the speedup and wage cuts, because of the declining markets and which limits the consumption of the masses

The Wall Street crash, which is an outcome of the economic crisis intensified it tenfold. It was right after the November stock crash that building declined at an unheard of pace, until today there is hardly any building going on except subway construction.

This crisis resulted in a great unemployment, speed-up and wage cuts (not officially) in the building industry. In March, when various officials of the A.F.L. unions were interviewed as to the extend of unemployment, the figure given out by them was 40 to 80 per cent. The head of the Building Construction Association, Mr. Norman, stated that building declined 50 per cent. According to the N. Y. State Labor Department figures, building declined in the months of March and April 69 per cent of the same months in 1929 and 71 per cent of 1928.

We have reasons to believe that none of these figures given out by these people are exaggerated, on the contrary, we believe they are underestimated. It is already a fact that the crisis in the industry is not a temporary one, although it may vary at times. Just as many thousands are walking the streets today in the "height of the season" as there were in March and April.

Union Conditions Non-Existent.

While this situation is taking place, which has thrown 75,000 organized workers out of employment in New York and probably more in the unorganized field, speed up and a cut in wages for the rest, the officials of these unions have done nothing to stop the onslaught of the bosses. On the contrary, they are working more hand in hand with the bosses to beat down the wages of these workers, to speed up and to persecute those who raise a voice of revolt against these conditions. It is known to all that union conditions do not exist in this industry any more. The Building Trades Council is only an executive committee for the bosses.

There are approximately 120,000 organized building trades workers in New York and about as many unorganized. American capitalism, due to its strength, has been able to bribe these workers for some time and also use them against the unorganized workers. It has hoped to develop a sort of an upper strata to be used against the semi-skilled and unskilled and the unorganized in general. To some extent it succeeded, telling them through the mouths of their officials that if the rest of the workers will be organized they will take away the jobs from them and that the unorganized building trades workers are inferior in skill to the organized, etc. But this partial success lasted only as long as their wages were high, steady work and plenty of overtime. But this is not the case now. The bosses have started a war against these workers too, and in order to meet this offensive of the bosses and their agents, the organized workers will have to ally themselves with the unorganized under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

Workers Discontented.

These workers are beginning to realize that they cannot expect anything from their reactionary officials, who are working against them. In connection with this it must be admitted that we have not been able as yet to utilize this discontent. Our work up till not long ago consisted in exposing the officials of a given local as grafters, without exposing the whole leadership and their tactics and putting forth our own program as the only remedy. We have allowed the expulsion of members and revoking of charges without organizing a mass protest against it. In addition to this, we have made united fronts at times with fakers in order to defeat bigger fakers. We have participated in signing agreements with the bosses, which were to the detriment of the workers. We failed to organize the rank and file within the union on the basis of a militant program. In addition to this, our work among the unorganized was almost negligible with the exception of organizing the electricians and a painters union and then dissolving it because we did not succeed in bringing them into the A. F. of L.

However, our work after the Cleveland Convention of the T.U.U.L. has greatly improved (not without any defects). For the first time we succeeded in breaking away from the fake progressives in the painters unions in the last elections. Our comrades and supporters ran for election on a militant program. We have succeeded in putting forth our program in several locals of the carpenters, despite the threats on the part of the fascist officials. We have spread propaganda in the electricians locals which resulted in the barring of our comrades from the union meetings, but not making an attempt to organize the rank and file sentiment for us. Our present groups are being organized on a clear-cut T.U.U.L. program. We have made inroad among some sections of the unorganized workers. Mass meetings of organized as well as unorganized workers were called. Our program was read by tens of thousands of building trades workers.

But despite the improvement in our work there are still many shortcomings. The following can be listed of the most important ones:

1. Failure to organize the unemployed into councils. Although this work was started it was quickly given up.
2. Failure to broaden our group within the A. F. of L. locals, bringing in new rank and file members.
3. Failure by the building trades league to link up its work with that of the groups in the locals.
4. Failure to bring together the organized and unorganized.
5. A very small per centage of our comrades are active in the trade union field, only about 15 per cent.
6. Having hardly any contact with the native workers although they comprise a great majority of the workers in the industry.
7. An erroneous policy given out by the District T.U.U.L. in regards to the unorganized painters, which was later corrected.
8. Not sufficient work among the unorganized, especially construction workers.
9. Not recruiting sufficiently into the T.U.U.L.

The possibilities are great if we will pursue the correct tactics. Our main task at the present time is to intensify our activities among the organized as well as the unorganized. Our aim is to build an industrial union. But before we do this we must strengthen our position among both organized and unorganized workers, which means strengthening the Building Trades League. We must work so in the old unions as to not only limit ourselves to propaganda but do actual organization work. To broaden our groups and to recruit the best elements into the T.U.U.L. The Building Trades fraction, which is next to the biggest in the New York district must be activized. Unless this is done we will not be in a position to carry out our work, i. e., to win the mapority of the members for our program. The work among the unemployed must be renewed. Our demands must be concretized, more immediate in order to rally a bigger section of the workers around our activities. And last, but not least, intensify greatly our work among the unorganized, which are the most exploited.

The Party and the T.U.U.L. must analyze the conditions in this industry and pursue a line which is adaptable to the conditions in this industry. It seems to me that the T.U.U.L. is too general in its present line. The present policy of the T.U.U.L., if applied would mean isolation from the organized workers without any benefit to the Party or League. It would result in the expulsion of our comrades from the union. It is wrong to say that what applies to the needle trades or the miners also applies to the building trades (Gorman). It is wrong to say that all the organized workers are the aristocracy of labor, therefore we haven't much to lose if we are expelled. It is likewise wrong to say that we must put 85 per cent of the emphasis on the unorganized (Gorman). While it is true that there are just as many unorganized as organized, working under bad conditions, a big portion of these are unorganizable due to conditions under which they work. It is also worth while mentioning that the unorganized do not work on new work, they only work on repair or alteration, with the average big contractor employing about 10 men. It is incorrect to say that a comrade has adopted the theory of exceptionalism because he does not believe that building trades workers are just as ready to follow the Party and the T.U.U.L. as the textile or the miners are. That if we are ready for a union in the textile industry therefore, we are also ready in the building trades. Existing as well as existed conditions must always be taken into consideration.

And finally, the Party must activize our comrades, help develop a leadership in the Building Trades League, enlighten the comrades on a correct line and I am sure that in the very near future we will make great strides in organizing the unorganized as well as winning a majority of the workers from the treacherous A. F. of L. officials, for an industrial union in the building trades.

"We Built All That, and We Ain't Going [illegible] Here and Starve Now!"



Organizing the Unorganized in the Building Trades

By L. BRAVERMAN
(Building Trades Secretary.)

One of the most important tasks confronting the Party in this period is the activization of the Party members in the campaign to organize the unorganized as well as building T.U.U.L. groups as the leader of the struggle in the old unions. How true this formulation is can only be exemplified very definitely especially in relation to the comrades of the building trades. Out of a fraction of 500 Party members in N. Y. only 50 to 60 come to meetings when they are called upon, while the rest of them do not know what our policies are nor do the workers with whom these comrades come in contact know anything from them as far as our campaigns are concerned. It is a very bad situation when we have Communist contacts in 70 building trades locals of the A. F. of L. and not even in one tenth of these locals did we make any attempt to come out with a program of the T.U.U.L. for these workers.

Is it possible to build the Party and the T.U.U.L. on such activity as we witness from the comrades of the building trades? Not only would we not be in a position to build up any sort of a movement amongst these workers but to my estimation it would lead to a great amount of confusion and disorganization if these comrades would attempt to organize, because they are away from the Party, away from the meetings of the T.U.U.L. and as a result of that they do not understand the Party line and therefore could not organize correctly and in line with the policy of the Party and the T.U.U.L.

The Building Trades and the Crisis.

What is the situation in the building trades at the present time and what are our prospects to organize the unorganized as well as building up effective T.U.U.L. groups in these locals of the A. F. of L.?

The crisis of unemployment that is becoming greater from day to day has hit the building trades to such an extent that more than half of the building trades workers are idle and have been for the last year or so.

Wages are being reduced, the speed up is being increased. Union control is being eliminated day after day. The prosperity inheritance that has been attached to the building trades workers in the past is now only a shadow.

In view of this crisis and the ills that follow it (speed up, cutting of wages, etc.) the opportunities for us to organize have increased tremendously. The workers are disgusted, they are beginning to lose the little confidence that they did have in their leadership. Hundreds of them are dropping out from the unions. Do we, as Communists have something to learn from these facts? Is it necessary to adopt a more concrete line for our work in these locals? The tasks are clear. We must utilize this mass discontent of the building trades workers. With these facts in mind we must bring forward the main task and that is building the T.U.U.L.

Fight Inactivity.

Are we utilizing this discontent among the building trades workers for our purpose? Are we basing our activity on these lines? No. The very fact that at the present time, almost a year after the Cleveland convention of the T.U.U.L., we cannot show anything concrete as to where we have made any inroads or have broadened the base for our revolutionary activities. Of course, there are some small exceptions. What is the reason for this inactivity? What is the reason why we are not making use of this situation? The basic reason, to my opinion, is the lack of clarity on the part of some comrades as to our tasks. (1) The failure to apply the T.U.U.L. policy correctly. (2) The hesitation and refusal on the part of some comrades to apply the line of the T.U.U.L. in a given situation.

Comrade Taylor in his article on the role of the T.U.U.L. in the building trades A. F. of L. locals shows us very clearly the lack of understanding correctly the line of the T.U.U.L. and consequently a wrong application of the line. He states that the policy of the T.U.U.L. in the building trades is an opportunist line and that if applied would isolate our comrades from the building trades unions where we have no contact or T.U.U.L. groups. It seems to me that Comrade Taylor does not understand that we cannot apply the T.U.U.L. line in those locals where we have no groups, that the T.U.U.L. groups are built around the T.U.U.L. program and not around "progressive programs." How comrades can be expelled from A. F. of L. locals without them organizing a militant fight around the revolutionary program is still unclear to me. Apparently Comrade Taylor does not see that building the T.U.U.L. is not a thing in itself but that it is organically bound up with the every day struggles of the workers.

What the T.U.U.L. Program Is Not.

Comrade Taylor further states that it would be criminal to continue with this program in the locals where we have no T.U.U.L. groups. What program he does not state, nor does he propose any immediate steps how to broaden our activity in the A. F. of L. Comrade Taylor fails to understand that while in general the T.U.U.L. speaks openly to do away with the fascist A. F. of L. it also states that we must apply our program according to the situation as it presents itself. Comrade Taylor does not orientate himself towards building a revolutionary building trades union but just the opposite, orientating towards reforming the A. F. of L. (1) Trade union legalism. (2) Fear to attack the officials of these unions openly. (3) Constitutional regularity plays a very important part as yet with Comrade Taylor.

It is precisely for these reasons that we are not building the T.U.U.L. Comrades are still reasoning as in the period when we believed we must not organize outside the A. F. of L.

The Program of the T.U.U.L.

The program of the T.U.U.L. is primarily based on the organization of the unorganized and it is, from this point that we have to orientate ourselves. How does this apply to the building trades? There are as many unorganized building trades workers as there are organized workers. The unorganized are the base from which our Building Trades League must set its drive to organize. This drive to organize the unorganized must not be separated from our work within the A. F. of L. but on the contrary it must be closely connected.

As stated before, various opinions are held by some of the leading comrades of building trades, namely: the underestimation of the T.U.U.L. and therefore the overestimation of the strength of the fascist unions of the A. F. of L. This can be very well traced to Comrade Fisher's article dealing with building trades.

Fisher's Article.

While Comrade Fisher points out correctly that there are as many unorganized building trades workers in New York as there are organized, he states that a great portion of these workers are not organized due to the conditions under which they work. By stating this Comrade Fisher loses the main task of the T.U.U.L., namely: the organization of the unorganized. He places a Chinese wall around the unorganized building trades workers and says they cannot be organized but he does not give the reasons for this formulation. True enough that most of these workers working in New York are engaged in alteration work and therefore work for small contractors but does that stop us from organizing? On the contrary, it is precisely for this reason that these workers are underpaid and are working long hours, that the base for organization is more favorable for us. Comrade Fisher fails to see further that a great portion of the construction work operations out of New York are made by unorganized workers. Comrade Fisher places his main emphasis on the A. F. of L. since a big portion of the others are "not organizable."

In building the T.U.U.L. in the A. F. of L. Comrade Fisher says, "the present policy of the T.U.U.L. would lead to isolation, to expulsion of our comrades from the unions with out any benefit to the Party or the League." And what does Comrade Fisher propose? "To broaden our groups and draw the best out of them for the T.U.U.L."

Fisher's Proposals.

This means that we continue functioning as we did in the past instead of putting forward the T.U.U.L. groups as the leader of struggle in the old unions. Comrade Fisher proposes that we build "progressive" groups as the leader and makes a "concession" to the Party that we build T.U.U.L. groups as an ornament within the progressive groups. Instead of mobilizing the workers in the locals around a definite revolutionary line of the T.U.U.L. and organize these workers for the program of the T.U.U.L. Comrade Fisher wants "progressive" groups. The program of the R.I.L.U. for independent leadership is buried. The T.U.U.L. groups serve as the platform from which we organize the workers in their every day struggles on which basis to win the workers for the T.U.U.L. organizationally and not towards reforming the A. F. of L.

Our comrades will be expelled if we carry through the policy of the T.U.U.L., says Fisher. I can only agree with Comrade Fisher on this question in so far that if our policy will carried out mechanically, and as a frozen decision, certainly we will be ousted from the A. F. L. This policy must be carried through in the locals openly as a general rule, but Comrade Fisher fails to understand that we have to change our tactics according to a given situation. In locals where we have a substantial section of the workers for our program we do not hesitate to place ourselves openly as a T.U.U.L. group; but in locals where we have small influence, certainly we do not come out openly as members of the T.U.U.L., but nevertheless we do not hesitate to bring forth our program before the workers.

To work on the assumptions that we will be expelled for the T.U.U.L. policy, this means what? (1) That we should not put forward our program to the workers. (2) That we must work in these unions only as far as trade union legalism permits. (3) In general it leads towards abandoning the work of the T.U.U.L. because of these difficulties. This policy, if practiced, will isolate us, this policy will compromise us in the eyes of the workers who look up to us for leadership.

Our Main Tasks.

Our main task at the present time is to organize the unorganized; to broaden our work within the A. F. of L. and building of T.U.U.L. groups in every local definitely for the program of the T.U.U.L. and not on the basis of fake "progressive" groups.

To achieve our revolutionary tasks, to give ladership to the building trades workers, we must activize every comrade in the building industry. We must develop broader cadres of leading comrades. We have still too few at the present time.

Forward towards revolutionary activity in the building industry!

Forward to one union in the building industry!

THE FIVE YEAR PLAN OF GREAT WORKS

THE Theses of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the Five Year Plan for Industry, to be presented to the 16th All-Union Party Congress, published in "Pravda" for May 23, give a thorough analysis of accomplishments and shortcomings, point out the most important tasks on which all efforts must be concentrated, indicate new methods of utilizing the tremendous enthusiasm of the masses, and endorse the Leninist line of the Party leadership for industrializing the country. "Large-scale industry, and that alone," Lenin is quoted in the Theses, "is the one and only basis for the foundation of socialist society."

The tempo of development of industry, laid down in the Five Year Plan, as accepted by the 15th Party Congress, has not only been reached, but in many branches of industry, has been exceeded. At the very beginning, in 1927-28, industrial production was increased by 26 per cent, exceeding the quota which was 24.5 per cent. In 1928-29, the first full year, the quota was 21.4 per cent, but the Soviet workers increased production by 24 per cent. As a result of these successes, and in view of the tremendous enthusiasm of the workers, the quotas for 1929-30 were raised, from 21.5 per cent, which had been originally intended, to 31.3 per cent.

Although the figures early this year were higher than the original quotas, they were lagging somewhat behind the new quotas, and the Central Committee took a number of measures to broaden the mobilization of the masses, ruthlessly disclosing and combatting the failings and defects in the economic, trade union and Party apparatus. As a result of these measures, a decided increase was obtained, and while the figures are not yet up to the quota for the first half-year, the quota for the whole year will probably be reached. This will mean that industrial production in the U. S. S. R. will have increased in the two first years of the Plan by 65 per cent, as compared with the original quota of 47.5 per cent. More important still, products of heavy industry—those branches of industry producing means of production—will have increased by 88 per cent, as against 58.4 per cent originally proposed.

Figures are given for the increase in different industries: production of machinery—more than doubled in 2 years; electrical supplies, etc., produced will be 2.7 times as much as last year; agricultural machinery—250 per cent increase in 2 years; pig iron—66.7 per cent increase (quota was 31 per cent); coal—45.8 per cent increase (quota was 31.6 per cent); oil—37.8 per cent (quota was 26.5 per cent); cement—84.9 per cent (quota was 63.9 per cent). Coal production is 78 per cent above pre-war, pig iron—31 per cent, oil—74 per cent, cement 79 per cent.

There has been, as a result of the Five Year Plan, a great increase in the numbers of the working class—520,000 since the 15th Congress. And together with this has gone a considerable improvement of the material and cultural situation of the working class, an increase in its share of the national income, and an improved standard of living as a result of the increased wages, the 7-hour day, the decrease in unemployment, and the increased budget for social insurance (over 1.4 billion rubles in the current year). The victories in industry have strengthened the position of socialism in the country and have created the basis for the turn of the millions of middle peasantry to socialist forms of agriculture.

The successes in the field of increasing production, however, have not been accompanied by the necessary increase in the quality of the products, which (says the thesis) is still at a low level and may become worse, unless corrective measures are taken. All economic organs, etc., must be held to the strictest accountability on the question of quality of production, not less than on quantity. All the organizations of the working class, the press, socialist competition and shock brigades must be utilized to the full in the struggle for improvement of the quality of products of industry. Costs of production have also not been lowered sufficiently (4.4 per cent as compared with 7 per cent required by the plan). Lowering of the cost of production is of the greatest importance to the whole plan, and for this reason, special attention must be directed towards socialist rationalization—improving the organization of production, raising the productivity of labor, more rational use of raw materials, fuel and equipment, and a decrease of waste and loss in production. The theses enumerate the specific defects in the field of plant construction, etc.

The theses center attention on the so-called "narrow places" of Soviet industry, that is, those branches of production which have always been backward in proportion to the rest and on the development of which all the others depend. First of these, is fuel (coal, oil, peat) and electricity. Production of transport supplies and building materials must be speeded up. Industries necessary for the defense of the country are of the first importance. The rapid collectivization in the village raises to the greatest importance those industries producing tractors, automotive machinery and farm machinery, as well as the chemical industry (for fertilizers). This is why the opening of the Stalingrad tractor plant, the expansion of the Krassny Putilovetz, and the completion of other plant construction in these fields—freeing the country in the shortest possible time from the necessity of importing these machines, etc.—are of the greatest political importance.

The carrying out of all other industrial tasks are dependent, first and foremost on the production of machinery. Despite the great strides already made in this field, it is still behind, and the whole situation in this industry must be carefully reviewed. Metallurgy, the basis for machinery and other industries, is fundamental. The decision of the Central Committee is approved, that the industrialization of the country can no longer be dependent on the one solitary basis of metallurgy (in the South), and that the establishment of a new center of the coal and iron industry in the East, through the utilization of the rich mines of the Urals and Siberia, is absolutely indispensable.

(To be continued)

Proposals for Formation and Organization of Workers Defense Corps

By WILLY GUCTHAT.

ONE of the main tasks of the Party today is to organize Workers Defense Corps. Fortunately, we have in the Red Front Fighters League (Roter Frontkaempfer Bund) of Germany a good model. The Red Front League has been a great success and a gain to our brother Party. It is, therefore, only well to use their experiences and there is no reason why we should lose time by trying to organize the Defense Corps in a different way and in a different system than the Red Front League.

The Red Front League is an independent organization, although under the leadership and supervision of the Party. Young workers are organized in the Red Young Front (Rote Jung Front) and marine workers in the Red Navy (Rote Marine). The members all wear the same uniform and consist in the main of ex-servicemen. The League, in the main is divided into Corps (Abteilungen), Sections (Unter-Bezirke), and Districts (Gaue). Each corps elects two corps leaders, aided by a staff of functionaries. Sections, District Leaderships, and the Central leading body get elected at their annual Delegation Convention.

The ranks of the League are open for every revolutionary worker and thus, through the League, the Party has been broadening its influence over the masses. The Red Front League is a revolutionary depot, educating and drawing the workers into the Party. The Red Front League has been the bearer of many militant actions and of demands such as: "War Against War," "Defend the Soviet Union," and so on.

I suggest that the Workers Defense Corps should be organized on the principles and along the line of the Red Front League, as briefly outlined by me. An organization on a shop nuclei and workers organization basis would split up the ranks and divide the Defense Corps into many small units, difficult to communicate with and slow moving. What we need is a compact, military, disciplined mass, responding quickly to every emergency call. Furthermore, such an organizational basis would bring the Defense Corps under the influence of all the different organizations and leaders, which must be prevented.

It would be wrong to wait until a certain organization raises the specific demand of organizing Defense Corps. On the contrary, the organization of Workers Defense Corps must be taken up by the Party immediately and on a nation-wide scale.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.